## TRAGEDY OF CITY'S DRUG VICTIMS STIRS CRITICISM OF TREATMENT

Slaves of Habit.

FAVOR ONE PLACE

FAVOR ONE PLACE

TO WORK CURES

Not very city's treatment of the men and the control of the treatment of these persons, one inscription of the control of th

Former veluntary inmates, and to hire a permanent resiurse for drug addicts.

ty has authorized a separate for these sufferers. Plans for institution on Rikers Island drawn and the ground has dout, but Commissioner of Burdette Lewis finds that his sjust \$6,000 short of what for a \$100,000 institution, so shend now by leaving out haritable person will come 2 and help the city out at this time.

### One Institution Urged.

His father answered: 'No, by all means, no why, I have written a book in which I have advocated this treatment, one listing desired the various institutions of the various institutions different departments, one institutions of the various institutions of the various institutions of the various institutions one institution and the commitment. Men who isself drugs themselves say that ever knew an addict short of a of a loopeless degenerate who of desire to be freed from his III the proposed institution an evel and tried system of treatment.

His father answered: 'No, by all means, no why, I have written a book in which I have advocated this treatment. My friends and enemies alike would ridele me. Better by far that the patients die than that.'

"The treatments, or most of them, used to-day for morphimism are the fifteenth century methods. I have heard physicians in charge of the drug wards at the Metropolitan and Bellevue hospitals claim that the treatment administered at those institutions was of too tould have the approval not resistans but of the in the world, the addicts Warwick Farm is favored as the site for the institution removed from the New It is now under the ine-

f Magistrate William McAdoo has way of the present lack of sys-the manner of treating drug la the city; "There is a great for the systematic, coordinated of the systematic coordinated of the systematic coordinated problem is most important because numbers now afflicted who might

"As it stands now those so afflicted

may be sent to Bellevue, which is already Students of Problem See
Need of Change to Free

Need of Change to Free farm at Warwick. There are five place

McAdoo for One Place.

Recalls Way of G11 Blas.

Those familiar with the history of medicine will recall the incident in the life of one of the leading physicians of his day and age. Gil Blas, who first bled the patient, then insisted upon a hot water diet. So firmly did he adhere to this practice, so fearful was he that his practice, so fearful was he that his listing the sounded by the police, treated as much needed rest. On his return of a \$100,000 institution of a \$100,000 institution. The samitary treatment of the sanitary treatment of the sanitary treatment of the sanitary treatment of the city out at this time.

Institution Urged.

The recalls Way of G11 Blas.

\*Those familiar with the history of medicine will recall the incident in the life of one class of all others that to chief and the patient with the history of medicine will recall the incident in the life of one of the call ghas willing to colligate that distance and is willing to colligate the call as human beings, with a distance as to be cured. If treated as human beings, with a distance and is willing to colligate them then the case to be cured. If treated as human beings, with a distance as to be cured. If treated as human beings, with a distance as to be cured. If treated as human beings, with a distance as to be cured. If treated as human beings, with a distance as to be cured. If treated as human beings, with a distance as to be cured. If treated as human beings, with a distance and is willing to colligate as an unfortunate class, not a criminal of the stance to be cured. If treated as human beings, with a distance and is willing to colligate the call as human beings, with a distance and is willing to colligate as an unfortunate class, not a criminal of the treated as human beings, with a distance and is willing to colligate as an unfortunate class, not a criminal of the water diet. So firmly did he adhere to this promote as the patients when his she had her t

Magistrate McAdoo Thinks Farm Is Place for Unfortunates.

den estimated by various authorities as between 26 and 50 per cert. We want to the control of th

## 1% PER MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street, Eldridge Street, cor. Rivington St Seventh Ave., bet. 48th and 49th Sts Lexington Ave., cor. 124th Street. Grand Street, cor. Clinton Street. East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d

Courtlandt Ave., cor. 118th Street. Smith St., cor. Livingston St. Graham Avenue, cor. Belevoise St. Pitkin Avenue, cor. Rockaway Ave. 1/2 PER CENT CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

FIGHTS QUARANTINE CHANGE.

Dr. William T. Jeakins Addresses

Open Letter to Governor.

Vigorous protest against the transfer of the New York quarantine station to Federal control, a change advocated by Gov. Whitman in his last message to the Legislature, is embodied in an open letter written by Dr. William T. Jenkins, former health officer

of the port of New York and commissioner of health, to the Governor.

Dr. Jenkins characterized the Gov.

Vigorous protest against the transfer of the New York quarantine station to Federal control, a change advocated by Gov. Whitman in his last message to the Legislature, is embodied in an open letter written by Dr. William T. Jenkins, former health officer

of the port of New York and commissioner of health, to the Governor.

Dr. Jenkins characterized the Gov.

The writer says the unparalleled success of preventive quaratine at this port has depended upon the medical men of this State. "To deny their says the unparalleled success of preventive quaratine at this port has depended upon the medical wind port has depended upon the medi

# Cost of a Ton of Anthracite Coal from Mine to Cellar

A Ton of Anthracite Stove Coal (weighing 2,240 pounds) and Delivered in the Coal Bin in New York District at \$7.25 Averages at the Mine \$3.55 and Yields a Return, on the Investment, of 20 Cents.

The lack of accurate information, relative to the production, carrying and marketing of coal, has caused many fair-minded men to ask questions, believing that there was a tremendous profit for someone connected with the coal industry, either in its production, transportation or sale and delivery.

That there may be no further doubt on this subject, there is set forth below, a plain, easily-understood statement, showing the cost in detail.

Retailing Cost (Average) Per Ton

Rent of office and yard, lighterage, handling at yard, breakage, cartage, administration expenses and retailers' profit.

Transportation Cost (Average) Per Ton Freight from Lehigh and Schuylkill regions to New York har-

Production Cost (Average) Per Ton Colliery cost, per ton, labor (approximately \$1.80); materials of all kinds, royalty, taxes, depreciation of coal lands, and

Operators' Earnings, available for return on investment, average per ton, (Latest report of U. S. Census shows less).....

equipment, administration expenses and accident indemnities, per ton..... Losses on small sizes of coal, sold at less than cost of production, per ton.....

\$7.25

The operators have no part in retailing coal and the figures of cost and profit for retailer represent the difference between the price to the retailer and the cost to the consumer. This retail value of \$7.25 per long ton or \$6.50 per short ton, varies in different cities and towns because of varying freight rates and varying conditions governing the handling and delivery of coal to the consumer.

In order to encourage the buying of coal, in the months of low consumption, and to insure regularity of mine operation and labor employment, the prices are fixed below the average in the Spring and above the average in the Winter months, varying in the same town with the seasons of the year.

## Average Receipts of Various Sizes of Coal at the Mine

Anthracite, as it comes from the mine, is a mixture of all sizes, from lump to dust, and contains a certain amount of rock, state and bone. In order to remove the refuse, break down the lump coal and screen the product into nine commercial sizes, the mine coal is dumped into a "breaker," where it is subjected to an extensive and expensive manufacturing process. The proportion of the resultant sizes is a matter beyond the control of the operator and depends on the character of the coal he gets from the mine. The percentage of each size varies as between different collieries and at different times at the same colliery. What is more to the point. parket price of the different sizes varies more widely than the percentage of each

The report of the U. S. Geological Survey for 1914, page 717, gives the amount and percentage of each size produced in that year in the entire field. By using these percentages and by assigning to each size of coal the average net receipts at the mine actually realized by some of the larger companies, it can readily be determined that each 100 tons of coal dumped into the breaker would produce the following average result:

Size of Coal.	Part of Each in 100 Tons	Average Price Realized.	Total Value.
Domestic sizes sold above the cust of pre- duction in year 1014	12.40 tons	at \$2.95 at 3.45 at 3.55 at 3.75	\$15.63 12.78 73.13 80.25
Sizes sold hese Peal Buckwheat production in Rice year 1913	11.80 fons 13.40 fons 6.80 fons	A) or- at st.30	\$50.31
Annan and an an	100.00 tons		\$268.10 Value of 10

Losses from shrinkage, rescreening, on account of storage and rehandling, bring the price down to about \$2.60 per ton at the mine the last figures reported by the United States Geological Survey, to which adding on small sizes of coal sold below cost of production (95 cents a ton) makes a total of \$3.55 per ton.

At some mines the cost of labor is less and the proportions of prohitable sizes are greater and the profits cor-

respondingly larger, but there are just as many where the proportion of domestic coal is less and the colliery returns lower. Public necessity requires the output of all the mines, and the price of the entire product must be high enough to enable the continued operation of those mines which yield the smaller returns. but which must be operated in order to supply the needs of the public.

The situation is much like that of the butcher who buys his beef on the "side" for 10 cents a pound. He sells his choice cuts at 30 cents a pound, less desirable cuts at 20 cents a pound and brisket and shin bone at 9 cents a pound. His profits are obtained from the choicer cuts. The anthracite operator gets from 55 cents to \$3.75 per ton for his coal, selling 40 per cent, of his output below the cost of production. He cannot get more for his small sizes, because they are in competition with bituminous coal for steam purposes.

## Freight Charges Determined By Law

Those who question this item should realize that the making of freight rates on coal, as well as on every other commodity in the United States, is in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has full power to raise, lower or confirm existing freight rates. On April 1st, of this year, an order of the Interstant Commerce Commission becomes effective, establishing a comprehensive schedule of freight rates on Anthracit. Coal throughout the entire section of the United States bounded by the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac Rivers and the Atlantic Ocean.

## What a Twenty (20) Per Cent. Increase in Wages Will Mean

The anthracite industry as a whole is now conducted on as low a margin of profit as is possible if the operators are to continue to serve the public.

Among other demands, the miners ask for an increase of Twenty (20) per cent. in wages. The cost of this one demand alone to the anthracite industry will be \$23,000,000.00 annually, which is approximately twice the total profits made by the operators, as stated by the latest report of the United States Bureau of the Census.

DODSON COAL COMPANY, By ALAN C. DODSON. DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN COM-PANY, By E. E. LOOMIS, Vice-President. THE DELAWARE & HUDSON COMPANY, By W. H. WILLIAMS, Vice-President. GREEN RIDGE COAL COMPANY, By W. L. CON-NELL, President. KINGSTON COAL COMPANY, By F. E. ZERBEY, General Manager. THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, By S. D. WARRINER, President. LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY, By F. M. CHASE, Vice-President. LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY, By C. F. HUBER, President. MADEIRA, HILL & COMPANY, By P. C. MADEIRA, President. G. B. MARKLE COMPANY, By JOHN MARKLE. A. PARDEE & COMPANY, By FRANK PARDEE. PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, B; W. A. MAY.

THE PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY, B) W. J. RICHARDS, President. SCRANTON COAL COMPANY, B) J. B. DICKSON. SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, By MORRIS WILLIAMS, President. TEMPLE COAL COMPANY, B) S. B. THORNE, President. J. S. WENTZ & COMPANY, By D. B. WENTZ. WEST END COAL COMPANY, By C. D. SIMPSON WHITNEY A KEMMERER, By J. L. KEMMERER.

Committee Representing Anthracite Operators